THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

lication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stang for that purpose DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES.

Condended from the National Democratic Platform of 1891 en which the Pictory tous Won.

Home rate; tudividual liberty; resistance t No Force bill; no Federal Interference 1

HT. IV.

Frderal Covernment to Impose and col Beet tartf duties, except for revenue only.

Treats and combinations to be rigidly rea Colunge of both Gold and Silver; no dis-remination against either metal; the dollar mit of colunge of both metals to be of equal and interchangeable value.

VII. Monest Civil Service Reform.

He is an American.

By the new arrangement of the Senate ommittees, many good Democrats come to the front. No change in the chairmanships is more significant than that which puts the Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN of Alabama at the head of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Monoan recently summed up his deas of foreign policy and national destiny in these words: " Let us move to the front!" The sentence deserves to be historic. It is a call to patriotism and a programme for he last years of the Nineteenth century and the first years of the Twentieth. Honor to Senator Morgan for grasping and asserting the broad American idea of national progress and inevitable expansion! Let us we to the front.

The first step is the appearation of Hawaii. To the acquisition of that island the new Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations is as strongly committed as the fearless words of intelligent patriotism can commit him. "I am a Democrat," he said, just before sailing for Europe in February ast. "I cannot understand how a Demoerat can feel anything but pride in the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and that immense territory that gives us the margin of the Pacific Ocean, that we must take care of and develop, and with which we may expect not only to double, but to quadruple the commerce which we now carry on the Atlantic. We have come to a pivotal point in American destiny where we have to go back or forward."

'It would be a political crime not to gather in such desirable territory as the Hawalian group," added Senator Morgan in an interview printed in the New York Tribune. "If the United States does not take absolute possession of the islands either an irresponsible local Government will get control, or some foreign power will step in and shut out America, or attempt to, and then there would have to be a fight."

Senator Morgan is a Democrat, and oud of it; but he is still prouder of the fact that he is an American.

Post Offices in Country Stores.

It is announced from Washington that the new Postmaster-General has adopted a rule requiring all newly appointed Postmasters to devote the whole of their time to the business of their offices, and practically excluding country storekeepers from eligibility for such appointments. We hope that this announcement will

prove to be incorrect, or if it is correct, that Mr. Bissell will modify the rule so far as it applies to rural districts.

In country villages, especially small ones, the convenience of the people is greatly store. A store is kept open from early in the morning until late at night. Some one is a'ways in attendance. There is usually abundance of room to accommodate persons waiting for the arrival and distribution of the mail: and the wagon sheds near the store afford shelter for the horses and vehicles of those who come to the Post Office. The compensation of the Postmas ters at many of these minor offices is small, varying, perhaps, from \$200 to \$400 a year. and few persons other than country storeepers can afford to give the public anything like the same facilities for this small pay. A farmer, for example, finds it often necessary to leave his house without any one in it who would be competent to attend to the lusiness of the Post Office; whereas the keeper of a store must always have a elerk in charge old enough and intelligent enough to do business.

In large villages, where the Post Office work and pay are great enough to command the whole time of the Postmaster, it is perfeetly proper, and doubtless best, that the office should be dissociated from any other occupation; but in almost every rural community, if the matter could be put to vote, we have no doubt there would be a large majority, irre-pective of party, in favor of having the Post Office located in some country store. We recall an instance illustrative of this feeling, which occurred in one of the hill towns of eastern Massachusetts during Mr. CLEVELAND's first term as President. There is only one store in the place. The storekeeper. Republican, had been the Postmaster for upward of twenty years. A Democratic farmer, living several miles from the centre of population, was appointed Postmaster in his stead. The feeling of the people against the removal of the Post-Office was so strong that the new Postmaster appointed the old Postmaster as his deputy, and the office remained in the same store, without any visible change so far as the public were concerned, up to the end of

Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration. Mr. BISSELL and Mr. MAXWELL will find ty of responsible CLEVELAND Demorats keeping stores in the country villages of New York and the other forty-three itates. These good men should not be barred out.

Svil Service Reform Up to Date.

The singular ignorance which prevails mong the Mugwumps respecting the true doc.rine of fin de siècle reform is displayed In this remark of the Boston Herald :

"Mr. CLETZLARD 1: combating what is now, unfor Smalely, the long recognized practice of giving office o party workers. He has taken a splendid stand

The Evening Post is involved in the same Egyptian darkness. "Mr. CLEVELAND," it says. "has acquired even a stronger distaste for bosses and their machinery during the last four years, than he had when he was President before.'

This is not Mr. CLEVELAND's belief, as declared by his confidential friends, or his gractic , as illustrated by his appointments o far. He is for the appointment of

Democratic bosses and other party workers who didn't hold office under his former Administration. This is the old Democratic practice of rotation in office, so formulated and strengthened as to apply to the Democrats themselves. Botation has been understood by most Democrats to apply to the other fellows, the Whigs and the Republicans, not to themselves. Mr. CLEVELAND applies it to Democrats. He sava, in effect, that the one-term principle shall apply to the appointive Federal officeholders. They have had their chance, and must give way to others.

This development of Mr. CLEVELAND'S civil service reform ideas is shown in his appointment of Mr. Josiah Quincy, a new boss the Democratic boss of Massachusetts; of Mr. ISAAC PUSEY GRAY, an old boss, who failed to connect with Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S first Administration; of Mr. ROBERT AXEMAN MAXWELL, an Anti-Snapper boss. Party workers not disqualified by previous service are selected for office. Even the Mugwumps, the most virulent and unwise of the perniciously active, are not, we suppose, ineligible. Mr. Goden, for instance, may be one of the United States Civil Service Commissioners, and the Hon. WILLIAM REYNARD GRACE may be Consul to the Cannibal Islands. But Mr. Godkin must learn to understand Mr. CLEVELAND's system of civil service reform better than he understands it at present.

McCarthy and Sexton on the Home Rule Bill.

The shortest and also the weightlest article in the March number of the Nineteenth Century presents some comments on the Home Rule bill by Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY and Mr. THOMAS SEXTON, the two most conspicuous members of the anti-Parnellite party. Neither of them regards Mr. GLAD-STONE'S project as a perfect measure, and it is pointed out that an amendment of the financial proposals will be pressed in committee. Assuming, however, that the amendment will be adopted, both of the Nationalist leaders cordially accept the bill as a large instalment of the self-government desired for Ireland. Mr. McCarthy is not at all perturbed by

the Crown's reserved right of veto on the bills passed by the Irish legislature. He sees that the same veto has been occasionally applied to all of the colonies, but has seldom given any of them any trouble. No doubt, the exercise of the veto seems more likely to be vexatious in the case of Ireland. because the Imperial Parliament will always contain a number of Orangemen ready to object to the doings of the Parliament at Dublin. But Mr. McCarthy is nevertheless convinced that the veto will never be exercised with any wanton and vexatious purpose; that it will not be used even by the most reactionary Tory Minister unless there is some reasonable or, at east, plausible excuse for intervention. He toes not believe that such an excuse will ever be offered, for he cannot conceive of an Irish home rule Parliament endeavoring to oppress anybody because of his religion. He deems it equally incredible hat the Dublin legislature will ever want to take anybody's land from him without lust compensation. Being convinced that no occasion will be given for a frequent use of the veto, he is assured that the power will normally remain unexercised. As regards the constitution of the Dublin

egislature, Mr. McCarrhy admits that a second chamber is inevitable, apparently because the British Liberals would insist on it in order to supply a safeguard of the rights of the minority. Having conceded this point, he is willing, in the absence of a better basis such as we have in the United States, to accept the principle of the franchise of a ratable value of more than twenty pounds in the election of members of the Irish Legislative Council. He does not like the names Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, because although hey are familiar in most of the colonies. they are not well understood in Ireland. He would rather have had the chambers noted by having the Post Office in a called respectively a Senate and a House of to get drunk. He would raise the business Commons, but that plan had to be abandoned because of the uneasiness caused among British Liberals by the idea of a second House of Commons in the United Kingdom. To the proposed reduction of Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament from 103 members to 80, Mr. McCarthy assents, on the ground, doubtless, that the number s proportionate to the Irish population. He thinks, however, that the larger number ought to be maintained until the land question is either settled in the Imperial Parliament or relegated to the Parliament at Dublin. Still he does not regard this matter as of great importance, because he believes the Imperial Parliament will be too much occupied with British affairs to regulate the Irish land question within the three years prescribed, and will, therefore, hand t on to the Irish legislature. Much more serious are Mr. Sexton's ob-

ections to the financial arrangements pro-

posed in Mr. GLADSTONE'S scheme. The reasons for opposing these provisions are three: In the first place, the terms are less favorable to Ireland than were those of the bill of 1886. The effect of the last-named measure would have been to appropriate to imperial charges \$11,000,000 annually out of the revenue really contributed by Ireland. Even this proposal was condemned by the Irish party as demanding from Ireland s contribution disproportionate to her resources, and notice was given of an amend ment which would have been pressed had the bill reached the committee stage It was understood that the present scheme would be less onerous; but, in fact, it is more burdensome, for it takes as Ireland's contribution the whole of the customs duties, a source of revenue whose net profit is now \$11,800,000 a year, or \$800,000 more than was asked for by the plan of six years ago. In the second place, the contribution now proposed is greatly in excess of the actual gain at present to the imperial exchequer from the revenue of Ireland. The actual average profit of the imperial treasury from Ireland has not, for considerable period, amounted to \$10,000, 000 a year, nor has it approached that sum. Mr. SEXTON protests that the grant of home rule should not be made the occasion for extracting from Ireland a heavier tribute than she has yielded to imperial administration. The third and still more fatal objection is that the contribution demanded would not leave to Ireland a safe surplus of \$2,500,000 or of any amount whatever. For it is proposed that Ireland should find twothirds of the pay and pensions of the existing police as well as the whole cost of the new civil force. These charges would more than consume the surplus, and would therefore oblige the Irish legislature to impose new taxes in order to do any useful work. Mr. SEXTON says that the Irish Nationalists cannot accept such a prospect.

Mr. McCarry, for his part, has no doubt that when the new bill reaches the committee stage, the GLADSTONE Government will consent to such modifications of the financiai proposals as will assure to the Irish

self-government with a real surplus.

but will insist upon beginning the task of

administration a real surplus. He does not believe that the British Liberals have the slightest desire to be niggardly with Ireland or to turn her out into her new life, like CHAUCEB'S GRISKLDA, in nothing but her smock.

The Church and the Liquor Traffic.

Dr. RAINSFORD's plan of having the Church carry on the liquor traffic in New York may be referred for discussion to the great temperance campaign which will result from the passage of the bill to consult the people as to Sunday liquor selling. The somewhat violent debate its proposition stirred up at St. Chrysostom's Church on Tuesday night, shows that the parties to he controversy are sharply divided.

Obviously, if it is proper and consistent for the Church to go into the liquor business, the selling of intoxicating beverages conflicts neither with moral law nor sound public policy. The liquor shops will have the sanction of the Church as in themselves innocuous and necessary, and only deleterious when they are in the hands of bad men, who would misconduct any business. Dr. RAINSFORD'S plan also contradicts the theory that the Excise Board licenses too many liquor saloons in New York, for he said at St. Chrysostom's Church that he wants to see the day when clubs will be started on every block in every street of this city for the purpose of selling good beer and good whiskey." If his desire is gratified, therefore, the number of drinking places in the town will be increased greatly, even if the Church saloons drive all the existing dram shops out of existence.

He would have the facilities for obtaining drink multiplied, but he would require that the business be conducted on religious principles and not for the sole purpose of making money. No drink should be sold to drunken men or to those likely to become drunk, and none after certain hours of the night." Very properly he would have the traffic carried on openly. "Make no secret of the place," he said, "but throw open the blinds and create a place where you would not be ashamed to take your wife." That is he would make drinking by both men and women in a public saloon an entirely reputable proceeding, and hence remove any reproach which under the existing arrangements rests on women who frequent such places. He recognizes that women have as much right to drink as men, whether the beverage be good beer" or "good whiskey." If a man himself goes to a dram shop, he would not have him ashamed to take his wife along.

It is very creditable to Dr. RAINSFORD that he shirks none of the consequences of his scheme. He accepts them all squarely and manfully. He wants the liquor business to be "in the hands of the best people," and he wants "the best people," men and women, to patronize it openly and without any sense of shame. As it is now, the run of men do their drinking in places to which they would never think of taking their wives and daughters, and to which the women could not be induced to go. Many respectable women go to beer gardens, undoubtedly, but they are not found in the ordinary dram shop. The feminine frequenters of the usual corner liquor saloon have a special apartment, with a separate entrance, provided for them, but they are, almost invariably, degraded specimens of womanhood. Decent women do not go to such places. Some well-known restaurants are also patropized extensively by women of the same general kind, unhappy slaves to drink, but we are told that the amount of their potations is limited unless they are ecompanied by men. According to an explanation recently obtained by one of our reporters, the women are restricted to three drinks each at a sitting, and the usual beverage demanded is in the form of

cocktail made of strong spirits. Dr. RAINSPORD would remedy this great evil by providing drinking places on every block, to which the best of women could go openly without reproach, and where no liquor would be dispensed to anybody likely in the public estimation and in fact, by conducting it with absolute decorum and elevating the character of its patrons. It is not always possible for an ordinary observer to tell when a drinker has reached his full carrying capacity. The customer may enter a saloon in a condition of apparent sobriety, yet even one more glass will topple him over, for he may have filled himself up close to the brim at other dram shops. The potency of alcohol depends very much on individual temperaments. Even expert barkeepers must be taken unawares sometimes, for it is hardly supposable that they would subject themselves to the annoyance of having collapsed drunkards on their hands for the sake of the price of a few drinks. Saloon keepers presumably prefer not to have people get very drunk on their premises. This suggests a difficulty which might arise in carrying out Dr. RAINSFORD's plan practically.

The whole subject, however, will come up for full discussion when the question of opening the saloons on Sunday is referred to the decision of the people, for, of course, if the sale of liquor deserves religious sanction, it can be pursued properly on Sunday, provided it is conducted after the plan proposed by Dr. RAINSFORD.

The popular desire to see the accounts of he State Commissioners for the Chicago Fair has been growing ever since it became known hat there is some mystery about them, that if is safer to keep them secret, and that, if they were brought to light, the extra appropriation sought for Chicago could not be granted. It was about the middle of last month that the Legislature asked the Commissioners to render an itemized account of the money they had expended; but they declared that, for various reasons, they were not ready to furnish it. The Legislature repeated its request after a while but still the items were not classified and could not be given. When the Commissioners pressed their appeal for more money, only \$300,000 more, they were again told that, before the appeal could be considered, the original appropriation must be accounted for. The Legislature was determined to get the accounts the Commissioners were unwilling to give them, and once more asked for time. Thus things went along till Tuesday, when, at a secret session of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, the figures of the expenditures were shown in strict confidence, after hairman Quiglay had notified the members of the committee that "under no condition must the figures be allowed to leak out or get into the papera." Notwithstanding this in-junction, the Albany correspondent of The Sun got hold of some of the facts laid before th committee, from which we learn that a great part of the first appropriation has been squan-dered, has been expended in junketing trips to Chicago, and has been otherwise used for improper purposes. The facts are most discreditable to the Commissioners, some of whom are very distinguished citizens of New York. It can now be seen why the accounts were held secret as long as possible. It can in refusing to put any more money at the disposal of the Commissioners.

The itemised accounts must now be printed

for the information of the public. The money that has been wasted was the money of the

cople, who have a right to know how every dollar of it has been expended. There must be no more secreey about this business, no more strict confidence. The Commissioners accounts are in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly; the Assembly has the power to order their publication; the people want to examine them. We

all for them. Under the circumstances, how can the Logsisture put another appropriation at the disposal of the State Commissioners for the Chicago Fair?

There is no appeal from any of the ecclesiastical judgments that may be rendered by Mgr. SATOLIA: they are those of the Papacy itself. The supreme power with which he has been invested is exercised under the direct sanction of the Pope. "Whatever you declare. we ratify." are the words of LEO XIII. "We command that they obey you in all things. reverently receiving your admonitions and orders.

There is not and there never has been in this country any other Catholic dignitary posseared of the authority which the Pope has delegated to Mgr. Sarolli. His power is that of the Pontiff whom the Catholic world recognizes as the Vicar of Christ, in the succession be recognized by every Catholic, under pen-

In all the cases yet brought before him, or emptory: his jurisdiction is absolute. There cannot be any doubt in any quarter that the decisions given by him are in accordance with anonical law and with the practice of the Roman Church.

Protestants, as well as Catholics, will be edifled by studying the deeds and the deliver-ances, the executive methods, the textuary precision, the legistic definitions, and the spiritual imperative of the Apostolic Delegateedified also by observing the mandatory language of that Papal rescript through which is authority is established

For American Catholies, he is Rome

We do not know how many artists in cooking are delivering public lectures thereon of them who, along with their lectures, give very good illustrations of their practical skill: Mma. GESINE LEMCKE, who lactures and cooks at the Food Exposition of the Retail Grocers' Union, and Mrs. S. J. Roses, who lectures and cooks before a class which meets in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. Both of these ladies have had large experience in the art to which they are devoted. Mme. LEMCKE was a preceptor in a celebrated cooking school in Vienna, and Mrs. ROBER is the principal of the Philadelphia Cooking Academy. They deal with both plain and fancy cooking; they show in what ways many of our comestibles ought to be cooked; they cook some things very nicely; they apply the laws of science and poetry to the art of cook ing in a judicious manner.

The Vienna way of cooking several things is as good and artistic as the Paris way: the Viadvantage than the Paris cooks. Vienna cooking deserves the celebrity it has maintained for generations. We might wish that it differed, in some respects, more than it does from Paris cooking. We could tell something about some Vienna cooking: but Mme. LEMCKE can tell everything about it far better than we could, any bow.

Mrs. Roxen does not teach cooking in the Philadelphia style. It would not be worth her while to do that. If she did, few New Yorkers would ever think of visiting Philadelphia. Sh knows the French, German, Austrian, Russian, English, and American ways of cooking; and her own way partakes of the merits of all these ways, or at least so far as regards plain family dishes.

We wish success to both of these experts in the grand art of cooking, the philosophy of which is very subtle.

The Rev. Dr. BOYLE pitches into SHAKE-SPEARS. In his speech before the Bantist Ministers' Union on Monday, he said: "I never heard that there was joy among the angels because Shakesprake wrote the 'Merry Wives of Windsor' or VERDI set it to music or PATTI sang in it." We are in the same box as Brother Boyle was in on this occasion, by which we mean to say that we never heard of the don't know much about the angels. We find it hard to believe what the Hackensack prophet, the Rev. Mr. Rged, has given out about them. We find it impossible to believe what the Torrex, has told us about them. We have read accounts of them and their ways in hundreds of entertaining books; but we have been unable to ascertain that the writers of most of these books wrote with knowledge. The angels may not be as feeble as REED. TOTTEN, and others think they are. We know from the Scriptures that they are concerned in human affairs and take ar interest in the welfare of mankind. That we can believe. If it be so, they may apprehend the nature of the books that give pleasure to the people of this world. Do they like the plays of the Bard of Avon? We cannot tell. How do they view the "Merry Wives of Windsor"? We have never heard, any more than our reverend Baptist brother. As to the festive FALSTAFF, as to those rapscallions. BAR DOLPH, PISIOL, and NYM. as to sweet Mrs. ANNE Page, we cannot get over them. We should not be surprised to learn, though we never heard, that "Hamlet." "Lear." "Cymbeline, and "Coriolanus" are favorite plays beyond this world. But, really, we are as ignorant about such things as the chimpanzees

After the Roy. Dr. Boyle is translated-long live the sage! - he may hear many things about the angels that he has never heard up to this time. He must know that there are good angels and bad; and we do not see how any o the bad angels could ever enjoy the "Merry

Another man, VAN BLARCOM of Hacken sack, has been sent to jail for profaulty. It the course of a dispute with his son-in-law he damned him, and at last fell into such a rage that, while standing in the street near the Hackensack Post Office, he cursed and swore for nearly twenty minutes. He was arrested, held for trial, tried upon the charge of "swearing on the public highway." found guilty, and sentenced to incarceration for sixty days; he has been in prison since Monday of this week and will be kept there till the 12th of May. Thus Van Blancom has been brought to suffering, has disgraced himself, and has been put to expense for an offence which many men commit with impunity, unaware that it is punishable. His counsel tried to get him off with a fine, but the Justice deemed it prope that he should bear the full legal penalty. We approve of the sentence.

The cursing habit is one that no man should nduige in. It is against both religion and law: it is wicked, irreverent, vulgar, and devil ish. Cursing is a penal offence when public The man who curses another is guilty of misdemeanor, and, when he curses before witnesses, is liable to be sent to jail, even as Van Blascom of Hackensack has been sent there. We put the police on the watch for men who commit this detestable offence, this unlawful misdeed.

Gifts from Mrs. Koeny's Estate.

HABTFORD, Conn., March 15,-The executor of the estate of Mrs. Mary Jeaneke Keeny have been instructed to make gifts in her name to the amount of between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Among them are: To be placed in trust, the income to be used for the benefit of Christ Church, \$30,000; to Trinity College \$25,000; to the Wadsworth Atheneum, to ere ate a fund the income of which is to be use solely for the purchase of works of art of high order, \$25,000; to the Hartford Hospital Orphan Asylum, Union for Home Work, Good Will Club, Woman's Ald Society, Open Hearth, \$10,000 each; to the rector, wardens, and vestry of Triaity Church, Hartford, to be used in con-nection with building the new church, \$10,000. AMERICAN AND NOT'ENGLISH.

scretary Gresham and President Cleveland Are Assexutionists.

WASHINGTON, March 15.-It is known that Judge Gresham has found time to pay due attention to the Hawalian question. This will be made obvious when the official despatches which are now on their way to Honolulu come to be published.

A friend of President Cleveland is my authority for the statement that the new Administration has felt it to be necessary to begin the Hawaiian business anew; and that the difference between what will be done and what was intended and begun by Harrison. will mainly be a matter of manner and of length of time taken to accomplish results so nearly the same that it will require a fine analysis to distinguish between them.

THE SILVER OUESTION.

Is the Democratic Majority of the Senate Against President Cleveland?

WASHINGTON, March 15.- The selection by the Democratic members of the Senate of Senator Voorhees to be Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the act of constituting that committee so that its majority will be in opposition to the repeatedly and earnestly degiven offence to the Philadelphia Ledger. speaking for Mr. Cleveland, as it has proved its right to do, that paper asserts that Mr. Voorhees has been not unfairly or inaccurately described as "an incarnation of unsoundness on all matters connected with the currency." That organ further declares that apart from his record as a free silverite and inflationist, it cannot be said that Mr. Voorhees is the best qualified Democrat in the Senate for this chairman thip. In fact that organ proceeds to show that the conduct of the Senate in selecting Mr. oorhees deliberately, and in antagonizing the President and his declared convictions, amounts to a serious blunder and is "in conflict

with Democratic principle and public policy." The selection of Senator Voorhees was not only in accordance with Senatorial courtesy. but was the deliberate expression of the views of a majority of the Democratic Senators on silver, in opposition to the ideas of the President and the Administration, after they had been forcibly set forth in a variety of ways.

THE PROPHET OF JUSTICE, ABRAHAM

LINCOLN, And the Two Contestants, Ingersoll and

Collin. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The controversy between Messrs. Collis and Ingersell, published in The Sex of March 10, in relation to Mr. Lincoln's religious belie', has most undoubtedly raised in the minds of the sigoted and ignorant, conscientious but honest Chrislan and Jew who frequent their churches regularly every Saturday and Sunday, a feeling of doubt as to whether he was as good a man as they have hitherto selieved him to be, thereby they have lost that feeling of veneration that they had before, and thus their children may be deprived of that feeling of respect for his acts that they would otherwise have inherited. All the same, it has raised in these people a distrust for every man, no matter how pure and good, who is not a frequenter or member of some church. My observation has been that nothing that all the

Thristians in the world have done since the advent of Luther has prevented the Christian religion from slowly and surely grinding itself and all other religious taire, a Paine, or an Ingersoll, and since the advent of Galileo, nothing that they could do has prevented agcotteism from slowly and surely forging ahead with the aid of science and science only.

As to the controversy, both men have proven their case, and have taken a dead man from his grave and with the one hand caressed him and with the other stabbed him in the back. As to the remedy, any pology by word of mouth or by the pen in a case like this means nothing, and goes for nothing. A disregard of this letter will be an acknowledgment of their almost unatonable error against this great and good angel, the only true friend that the Southern people had in the North, with a proper hatred for slavery and a sym-pathy for the unfortunate slave owner, a martyr and an example to the whole world, who taught us to unlerstand the meaning of the words patriotism and unselfishness.

In conclusion, let Inversoil and Collis together small building in some prominent place, about eigh feet square, to be opened annually on his birthday, and

"TEMPLE OF JUSTICE AND PATRIOTISM and of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

THE PROPHET." Failing this, let them make some other practical apology of the kind.

all its stigma. No explanation can remove the feeling that I have expressed, and which they will find is very largely shared by the people also. Respectfully yours and of the race of Abraham and Jesus, and of the bellef ometimes called Pantheir

Mr. Bissell Measured for a Chair.

Washington, March 14 .- On the scales, Mr. Bissell i adoubtedly the greatest Postmaster-General the country has ever had. He is considerably over six feet dicular, and his horizontal measurements hav lar been withheld from the public. for him he found on his arrival at the l'ost Office De partment that he not only filled the chair of his prede essor, but considerably overflowed it. In fact, the of ce chair occupied by Mr. Wanamaker, although of rdinary size, was found so inconveniently small for Mr. Bissell that he immediately secured a requisition for a new chair to be built for him according to specifi-

The new piece of office furniture is to be made of heavy quartered oak, thirty inches across the seat. supported on straight legs three by four inches, weighing about as much as the heavy mahogany dest befor him. It is not the sort of chair that one would twir carelessly about white engaged in idle conversation and will not be in any danger from the petty thiever of the departments, who carry away towels and soap and such like articles. It will, however, he a great comfort for Mr. Blesell, who up to the present time has referred standing to confining himself to the parrot

War-Times Prices in the Massachusetts State Prison.

From the Boston Herald.

This is not a schedule of prices during the war. It is allat of the market quotations at the State Prison, fu nished by a man who has been there as a prisoner tioned, and who knows what he is talking about: These things were not thrown over the wall to him ne says, nor did his visitors bring them in; they were delivered to him by officers of the Massachusetts State Prison, and by officers who hold their positions at the present time. The name of the man conveying this in formation is Charles H. Avery. He was discharged from the prison last fall, after serving a four-year term for forgery.

Lucky for Dink Botts, From the St. Louis Rep ddic.

If Dink Botts, Esq., of Georgia wants a Post Office for his services, it is mighty fortunate for him that he is

> Disuppointment. An Imprompta by the Him. Constantine B-k'-yK-lery Mexico, O. Mexico, Where the baliny breezes blow,

Where the wells of pulque flow. There's the land where I would go. Mexico, O. Mexicot Weiladay, ah. weiladay, May the foul flend fly away With that Isano Pusey Gray Roger Mills thinks I'm a jay, Welladay, ab, welladay! Where am I at, O, where am I at

ac Pusey's knocked me flat. Where am I at, O, where am I at ! Give me blood or give me gore: Bring me straight a cast-iron door I will kick it to the floor

Put me feet through with a roar.

Give me blood or give me gore O. me feet, O, O, me feet! Not for you the errand aweet Unto Montesumy's seat; de Gray gite it, well, I'm beat, me feet, 0. me defeat! RLI AND HOKE ON REVENUE.

The Views of Statesmen Who Do Not Rule the Treasury.

They were talking about the low balance in the Treasury the other day at the Colonial Clui when Eli Perkins, the great American truth teller, was asked what caused it.
"It was caused," said Fit. "by the Republi-

cans foolishly paying out \$38,000,000 to reim burse the States for the equipment of troops in 1801. This had been due the States for thirty years. Cleveland wouldn't pay this debt, but the first thing Harrison did was to pay it. How foolish! He ought to have let it dangle along and let the next Administration That's what Grover did."

But how shall we raise sufficient revenue now ?" was asked. "Why, lower the tariff, import more goods

and collect the revenue on them.' "But can we import these things and still

"Why, of course, any one can see that. Hoke Smith says so."
"What would you put a tariff on?"

" Hoke and I would have a tariff for revenue not for protection. We'd adopt the English tariff. The English have a tariff of 8 cents on ten, 5 cents on coffee. 4 cents on cocoa, \$1.20 on tobacco, \$250 on whiskey, and I cent on sugar. Sugar. coffee, tea, and tobacco are

free in America. "And tin, what would you do with that? We have fifty-six factories now, making about

one-tenth of the tin used." "Oh, let it come free from Wales. The more we import the more we'd manufacture here.

Can't you see?" "And the ninety-four pearl-button factories now in this country, what of them? Would you take the tariff off and let our workmen work for German wages or go back home?" Why, yes. With a low tariff they'd all be imported from Austria, and, at the same time, our factories would be running here. Hoke Smith save so.

"And what will we do with sugar? We are paying out now \$200,000,000 for sugar. All

"And what will we do with sugar? We are paying out now \$200,000,000 for sugar. All our surplus wheat goes for sugar. Miles square are going into beet sugar in Nebraska and California. Sugar cane is moving up into Texas and Louisiana. It's going up the Brazos. A half a million bales of cotton came out last year to give place to sugar and rice. Shall we take the bounty off and buy our sugar in Germany. France, and Cuba, or keep on the bounty as Germany did, and by and by make all our own sugar? Shall we choke off the splendid sugar factories at Grand Island. Norfolk, and Aberdeen. Dakota?"

"Why, yes; import it and get the revenue. What's \$200,000,000 worth of home-made sugar to us? What's \$50,000,000 worth of home-made tin to us? What do we care for \$20,000,000 worth of home-made fine out of home-made plats glass, and \$100,000,000 worth of iron? Let the sugar factories go back to Germany, let tin plate go back to Wales, let pearl buttons go back to vienna, and plate glass and pottery and velvet go back to England and France. We want to get the revenue on them. We are in for revenue. The boys voted for a change, and we are going to have it. They got 50 per cent, protection and 300 per cent, broger wages than any other workmen on earth, and now they are going to get 30 per cent, protection and soon per cent, broger wages than any other workmen on earth, and now they are going to get 30 per cent, protection and Hole?"

Then the old truth teller wiped his glasses with his red bandanna handkerchief, and went on reading the President's inaugural.

MRS. HOKE SMITH.

Birdle Cobb's School Teacher Writes Abouter and Tells of Hoke's Woolng.

To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir. Next in interest to the wife of the new President come the wives of the mem bers of the Cabinet.

Their manners, their appearance, and how they dress, are all absorbing and important questions to the major

ity of women to-day. About no one of the number, perhaps, centres so romantic an interest as the subject of this sketch, Mrs.

Born at Athens, Ga., and reared in an ideal Southern home, she grew up surrounded by all that wealth could command, and breathing an atmosphere of culture and refinement, she developed into one of those lovely Southern women whose education and training hav equipped her for the lofty social position which she will grace. Her girthood's home when she was simp Birdie Cobb, was one of those splendid old Southern manufons of Ante-Bellum days, with its immense white fluted wooden columns, that form a picturesque fes ture of all old Southern homes.

While not essentially a leader in social gayeties, per haps from the fact of having an invalid mother, sh was still a winsome girl, and will be the younges ember of the Cabinet Ladies.

and always has been distinctively literary in its tender cies, being the fountain head of several institution notably the Georgia State University. The Lucy Cot Institute, the Preparatory School for Boys, and a sco of lesser lights in the educational firmament. The month of June, so justly colebrated by poets

was always the famous month in the Athens calenda and the Lucy Cobb Institute were in full awing, and at the latter Birdie Cobb was educated

While Mr. Hoke Smith is himself a graduate of a North Carolina university, he, at the age of eighteen, was admitted to the bar at Atlanta, Ga., and, in spite of his youth, won a recognized position in an incred

Mrs. Smith's father, Gen. Tom Cobb, was one of th most splendid Generals on the Confederate side, and was nicknamed "Fighting Tom Cobb" in recognition

of his valor.

His brother, Howell Cobb, was distinguished as Sec retary of the Treasury during Buchanan's Administr tion, so Mrs. Smith comes of good blood, and will be a stranger to high position, though by reaso youthful age she has never taken part in White House

entertainments before. The Lucy Cobb Institute, where Mrs. Smith gradu ated, believes in the higher education of girls, and he advantages there were equal to any institution of learning either North or South.

This institute has a pathetic origin, having been en dowed and named by Howell Cobb (Mrs. Smith's unc in memory of his beautiful and promising daughter Lucy, who died very suddenly in early life.

This institute forms a very prominent attraction to Athens, not alone by reason of its brilliant commence ment exercises and consequent festivities, but for in sterling worth as a seat of learning, commanding the re spect and confidence of an immense constituency. He n the leafy month of June gather the wit, gracand chivairy of the State of Georgia to do honor to he blushing daughters, who are stepping just over tha mystic tine which ever stands between the bread and butter Miss and the thrilling and picturesque delights of that enchanted region known as society. It was on this "Field of the Cloth of Gold" that Hoke Smith, with characteristic skill and diplomacy

met and won his lovely bride Socially Mrs. Smith has had superior advantages. Springing from such an illustrious family, her friend have been of the highest culture and education, and

such names as Yancy, Grady, Hill, Speer, Stovail, and a host of others indicate her social rank. Nrs. Smith has three bright children, two girls and little son. Marion Cobb Smith, who is his father special pet and delicht. He is just old enough to cant on his pony by his father's side down Feach Tree street, and will be a familiar sight in Washington. Intellectually Mrs. Hoke Smith is the peer of any woman she will meet in Washington or class here She has a bright mind, a quick wit, and an attractive face, lighted by soft, dark eyes. She possesses a wis ning, magnetic personality, with just enough of her

father's splendid independence to give her a distin

guished charm and sparkle. She will be no insignin-cant member of that bright constellation of Capines Ladies under the Cleveland Administration. BROOKLYN, March 16. JOSEPHINE KRITH BRUENAS

peven hundred tons of butter arrived in London ; one shipment from Australia two weeks ago. Its tota Mrs. Henry Austin, the last survivor of the brothers

and sisters of Charles Dickens, died in England two werks ago, at the age of 7M.

The fourth centenary of the discovery of the New

doubtedly the oldest monarch in the world. He can braced Christianity sixty years ago, and greatly as-stated in its apread among the islands of the Parine. Volapuk appears to have definitely subsided in France. The French Fociety of Volapukists have decreed the dissolution of their organization, and the inte most energetic apostle of the fad is now filling an important post as professor of German in a provincia The population of Ireland in 1891, according to revise

of population, or excess of births over deaths, for the year was 22.117, and the loss by emigration was 50,023; 21.475 marriages were registered within the year, and it is significant of the religious feeling which exists in all parts of Ireland that only 399 were by civil contract in the religious?

TO C NEER ON MUSEUM PLANS.

Trustees to Meet the Park Board To-mor row-The Public Botante Garden The Park Board and the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History will have a conference to-morrow afternoon at 34 o'clock. The conference is to be held at the suggestion of President Dana of the Park De-

President Morris K. Jesup of the Board of

Trustees attended the meeting of the Park

partment.

Board yesterday morning. He had with him the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Trustees, showing that all of the trustees except Andrew H. Green had voted in favor of the plans for an addition to the museum which the Board's Executive Committee had previously approved. Mr. Josup explained that the trustees had taken this action so as to comply with the law as explained by Corporation Counsel Clark. Mr. Jesup also said that the trustees intend to conform with all the privisions of the law before going to the Board of Estimate again for an appropriation. The shade trees along the Boulevard which have been in the care of the Department of Public Works have not been kept up to the standard, and Mr. Cyrus Clark asked the Park Board if the trees dient treally come within the Park Department's domain, and if they would not take charge of them. I'me Board referred the matter to Superintendent of Parks Parsons. A contract to apply a water-proofing process to the obelisk in Central Park was given to the Stone and Brick Water-proofing Company on the motion of Commissioner Gray. The process to be used is called the Cappell Iwater-proofing process. It will cost \$2,000 to treat the obelisk.

A motion made by President Dana to approve plans for a carriageway and a bridge at the nerthwest corner of Central Park at a cost of \$30,500 was carried.

The Board agreed to amend the law to establish a botanic garden and museum in Bronx Park by inserting a sentence which leaves the selection of the site for the garden to the Park Board and the Board of Managers of the garden. The maiter was brought up by Judge Addison C. Brown. Judge Brown will send the bill as amended to Albany.

James A. Deering told the Board that he represented the property owners along the proposed Cathedral drivway. He wanted the work on the driveway to begin at once. Simon Sterne seconded the request.

The Advisory Art Committee of the Board wrote a letter expressing the opinion that no statues should be accepted until aiter a sketch had been approved and a provisional site had been selected.

An agent of the was informed that the Board had no power to send plants to Chicago, but the matter was referred to Commissioner Tappen. comply with the law as explained by Corpora-tion Counsel Clark. Mr. Jesup also said that

TROOP A'S NEW ARMORY.

Architect Thomas's Plans Accepted-Second Battery to be Evicted,

Troop A's new armory will be built on the plans and under the supervision of Architect John R. Thomas. The Armory Board met yesterday, and of the twelve plans they considered decided that that presented by Mr. Thomas was the best. Mr. Thomas also prepared the plans for the Seventy-first Regiment's armory, at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue.

Troop A's armory will adjoin that of the Eighth Regiment, at Ninety-fourth street and Park avenue. The style of architecture is the same as that of the Eighth Regiment armory. It will front 200 feet on Madison avenue and

It will front 200 feet on Madison avenue and 100 feet on Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets. The drill room will be fidx10% feet. The armory, exclusive of the stables, will cost \$140.000. The stables will be paid for by the members, and will be in the basement of the new building.

The Armory Board got a letter from Capt. Wilson of the Second Battery telling them that the battery would have to find new quarters because the landlord of the present armory, at Fifty-second street and Broadway, had rented the place for business purposes. Provision for the battery is to be made in the new Seventy-first flegiment armory. The contract fixes the date for its completion as Sept. 11. The Board have notified Contractor P. Gallagher that it will cost him \$50 a day for every day after the specified time until his work is finished.

finished.

The Board awarded a contract to repair the Twenty-second Regiment Armory to Telfer & Rennie for \$4,473.

SUNBEAMS.

-Brooklyn has won the more or less proud title of the gum-chewing city of the world?" -Seven colored converts were baptized in a creek in Atchison, Kan., a week or so ago, through a hole cus in several inches of ice.

The bronze cents of the year 1877 have become se

scarce that coin dealers pay a premium on them. They are the only ones of the cents issued since the war that have anything more than their face value.

—All the mountain sheep in Colorado are owned by the State and carefully protected. The penalty of slaying a mountain sheep in Colorada is ten years in the itentiary. This is probably the severest game law ipon the statute books of any State, but it is occasion

-A couch shell was picked up recently by a herder on one of the highest buttes in the John Day Moun-tains, Or., some 5,000 feet above sea level, and far om human habitation. The most likely explanation

of its presence in such a place is that some bird car-ried it there from the seashore.

—The savage patience shown in the beauty with which the negroes of Africa and the Indians of Alaska prnament their weapons also marks to some extent the negroes of the South, and a Southern negro's fishing tackle is sometimes made in a fashion to excite the envy of the most enthusiastic Northern sportsman.

—The yellow jasmine will soon be in bloom at its northern limit, possibly 250 miles south of New York. It is the marvel and charm of the far Southern spring. and it is said to be well authenticated that the polien of the biossom has blown from Georgia into Virginia days before the plant had bloomed in the latter State. Besides scrapple, the Lelyer, and independence Hall, the city of Philadelphia is noted for palms. It is the great supplying station for the Northern States. Paims have to be slowly acclimated when removed from their native habitat, and it is in the l'hiladelphia greenhouses that this process of a tap ation takes place -An actor says that women are "quicker studies," that is, learn their parts more quickly, than men. plug along through a part for three days," said he. "and then I feel shaky when I go on the first night but a woman just reads a part over once or twice, or steeps with it under her pullow, and she's got it letter perfect before the first rehearsal."

—It is hard to believe that a blooming fruit tree is a

rarity anywhere in the United States, but there are parts of Colorado where such is the case, and a Colorado where such is the case, an radoxu confesses to having driven forty-five miles down into New Mexico to see dwarf pears in bloom, no spe cially inspiriting sight either to a man acquainted with the apple blossom and the glory of the peach. -When the news of Hote Smith's appointment reached Monongahela county, West Virginia, there was great excitement among the friends of a local celebrity named Polk Smith. They thought a mistake

had been made in the name, and the excitement was not quelled until the Morgantown Post announced that "It was licke Smith of Georgia, and not Polk Smith of -Ev ry steamer that plies along the Atlantic coast is a refuge for birds that are blown out to sea, mostly small and not strong of wing. When distincted or frightened by people on the dec. they fly into the air and fall behind the ship, and after several such dis-

turbances they become so tired that they can no longer catch up. After hopelessly classing the vesset for sev-eral miles they dutter into the sea and drown, —Most persons, save those who have had in childhood the advantage of kindergarten teaching, are curi-ously ignorant of colors, not through color blindness, but from never having been taught to distinguish and name various shades and tints of primary colors. The name vermilled carries no distinct impression to the great mass of people, and the same is true of other names used to designate variations of primary colors It thus bappens that poetry often means nothing to

such persons, since the names for colors used by the poet convey to the reader no distinct picture.

One hears a good deal of the big trees of the Northwest, but the fact is that all vegetation there is luxuriant beyond the belief of the Eastern man. There are Douglas firs in Washington and for some distance north of that which are honestly said to be as tall as the Brooklyn Bridge towers. Planks from their frees, six teen feet wide, have been exhibited, and a straight mast 125 feet long unmarked by branches was cut on the shore of Puget Sound. Common roads de weeds and bushes have a proportionate largeness their leaves being twice as big and their stems twice as into as in the East, and the ordinary fern that in this state grows

have high is found there with stalks seven feet long

—A sort of mythology has grown up about the American indian in regions whence he vanished 100 years ago. The popular names of many plants include the adjective Indian. Few persons in America say Indian corn now, but Indian cakes is a term still strongly it trenched south of Mason and Dixon's line and there is even a plant known to children as Indian tobacco. The brilliant canna is called Indian shot, because its seeds are black, bullet-like pellets. Indian traditions are pre served with a sort of reverence in the truth. Twenty-five years ago local travellers on a certain road in Worcester county, Nd., commonly stopped at a point in the remote country, reached under a bush at the roadside, draw forth a stone morter and pestle used by the indians 100 years before, showed the relics to any stranger in the company, and carefully put them back. A whole neighborhood knew the whereabouts of these ruments, but they seemed as safe as in a museum.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Recent census investigations show that nine-tenths of the whole gypey population of Europe are in line

World was celebrated by the French Geographical society on March 4, that being the fourth centenery of the date the news of the discovery reached Europe. King George of Tongs, in the Friendly Islands, died several weeks ago. He was a centenerian, and un-